

## A P P E N D I X B

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# *Coal Plants Cancelled, Abandoned, or Put on Hold*



### **2007**

- JANUARY**     **HUNTER UNIT 4.** The Oregon Public Utility Commission rules that PacifiCorp had failed to prove a need for Hunter Unit 4, a proposed 575-megawatt coal plant in Castle Dale, Utah.
- FEBRUARY**     **BIG BROWN 3, MORGAN CREEK 7, TRADINGHOUSE 3 AND 4, SANDOW 5, MONTICELLO 4, MARTIN LAKE 4, LAKE CREEK 3.** As part of a buyout of Texas utility TXU by private equity firms, TXU abandons plans for eight out of eleven proposed plants in the state.
- CLIFFSIDE SECOND UNIT.** The North Carolina Utilities Commission rejects one of the two 800-megawatt units at Duke Energy's Cliffside Steam Station Modernization proposal, citing increased construction costs. Opponents continue to fight the second unit.
- MARCH**        **CORN BELT PLANT.** Corn Belt Energy Corporation abandons plans to build a 91-megawatt coal plant in Illinois. The plant would have been financed by a grant from the United States Department of Energy.
- MAY**            **INDIAN RIVER POWER PLANT.** The Delaware Public Service Commission rejects NRG Energy's proposal for a 600-megawatt coal plant at its existing Indian River Power Plant in favor of an alternative wind/gas proposal.

**ESCANABA PLANT.** Wisconsin Public Power Inc. and the city of Escanaba, Michigan, cancel plans to build a 300-megawatt coal plant in Escanaba.

**PACIFICORP PLANTS.** Newest revision of Integrated Resource Plan provided by PacifiCorp to Oregon regulators omits four coal plants (locations not specified) that had been listed in previous plans.

JUNE **NUECES IGCC PLANT.** Tondu Corp abandons plans for the Nueces IGCC plant in Corpus Christi, Texas, citing rising costs and uncertain construction schedules for IGCC. The company plans to build a gas plant instead.

JULY **TAYLOR ENERGY CENTER.** Florida Municipal Power Agency withdraws its state permit application for the 800-megawatt Taylor Energy Center shortly after the Florida Public Service Commission rejects the Glades Power Plant.

**GLADES POWER PLANT.** The Florida Public Service Commission rejects the permit application of Florida Power & Light's 1960-megawatt Glades Power Plant citing, in part, uncertainty over the cost of future carbon regulations.

**SALLISAW ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT.** Tenaska cancels its 660- to 880-megawatt Sallisaw Electric Generating Plant in Oklahoma on the grounds that it is not economically viable.

**LS POWER SUSSEX PROPOSAL.** The Sierra Club reports that LS Power and Dynegy have quietly abandoned plans for a 1600-megawatt coal plant in Sussex County, Virginia. The companies no longer list the plant on their websites.

AUGUST **THOROUGHbred GENERATING STATION.** Franklin Circuit Court reverses the air permit for Peabody Coal Company's 1500-megawatt Thoroughbred Generating Station in Kentucky due to inadequate air pollution control analysis.

**SEMINOLE 3 GENERATING STATION.** Florida's Department of Environmental Protection rejects the Seminole Electric Power Cooperative's 750-megawatt Seminole 3 Generating Station on the grounds that the plant would not minimize environmental and public health impacts, and would not serve the public interest.

**NELSON CREEK PROJECT.** Great Northern Power hasn't submitted an air permit application for its proposed 500-megawatt Nelson Creek coal plant in Circle, Montana. A GNP lobbyist testifies in a state legislative session that the company is no longer pursuing the project.

**SOUTH HEART POWER PROJECT.** Great Northern Power withdraws its air permit application for the 500-megawatt South Heart Power Project in North Dakota.

**MESABA ENERGY PROJECT.** The Minnesota Public Utilities Commission decides that Excelsior Energy's 600-megawatt Mesaba IGCC plant "is not in the public interest."

SEPTEMBER **HOLCOMB UNIT 3.** Sunflower Electric Power Cooperative's proposal for the 700-megawatt Holcomb Unit 3 is canceled after Colorado adopted a law requiring that rural electric cooperatives get 10 percent of their power from renewable resources.

**RUSSELL STATION II.** Rochester Gas and Electric, a subsidiary of Energy East, changes plans for the proposed 300-megawatt Russell Station II plant from coal to natural gas. The decision is based partly on public opposition to coal.

**GA SCOYNE 175 PROJECT.** Westmoreland and Montana Dakota Utilities fail to begin construction of the North Dakota Gascoyne 175-megawatt power plant or request an extension of the air permit. As a result, the air permit is rendered invalid and the company must go through the air permitting process again if it intends to construct the plant.

**ROUNDUP POWER PROJECT.** Montana regulators revoke the air permit for Bull Mountain Development's 300-megawatt Roundup Power Project.

**RED ROCK GENERATING STATION.** American Electric Power and Oklahoma Gas & Electric's 950-megawatt Red Rock Generating Station is rejected by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission for failure to evaluate alternatives such as natural gas.

**AVISTA PLANT.** Avista Utilities in Washington completes its 2007 Integrated Resource Plan, eliminating at least one coal plant from its resource strategy. The company cites Washington state law prohibiting new coal plants whose emissions would exceed those of a natural gas plant.

**BOWIE IGCC POWER STATION.** Southwestern Power Group cancels its proposed 600-megawatt IGCC Bowie Power Station in Arizona in favor of pursuing a natural gas-fired plant. The company cites economics and regulatory uncertainty.

OCTOBER **HOLCOMB UNITS 1 AND 2.** Sunflower Electric Power Cooperative's proposal for the 1400-megawatt Holcomb Units 1 and 2 is denied an air permit by the Kansas Department of Health and

Environment (KDHE) due to concerns about global warming. The Director of KDHE states that it would be “irresponsible” to ignore global warming concerns when evaluating whether to build a new plant.

**MARION GASIFICATION PLANT.** Madison Power’s 600-megawatt Marion Gasification Plant (IGCC) plant in Marion, Illinois has been placed on hold due to construction of a nearby supercritical coal plant which has hindered power demand and tied up transmission and coal transport infrastructure.

**HUNTLEY GENERATING STATION.** NRG’s Huntley Generating Station (680-megawatt IGCC) is “on hold” because it “must find cost reductions to maintain state-awarded financial support.”

**BUFFALO ENERGY PROJECT.** Buffalo Energy Partners IGCC plant in Wyoming has been canceled due to transmission constraints, rising construction costs, limited available technology guarantees and an unsuccessful bid for funding.

**XCEL IGCC PLANT.** Minneapolis-based Xcel Energy shelve plans for a 600-megawatt IGCC plant in Colorado for at least two years, citing rising construction costs and slowing demand.

**POLK POWER STATION.** Tampa Electric suspends a 630-megawatt expansion at its Polk Power Station. The decision is influenced by Florida Governor Charlie Crist’s push to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

**WEST DEPTFORD PROJECT.** Dynegy and LS Power cancel a proposed 500-megawatt coal plant in West Deptford, New Jersey, proposing instead a natural gas plant.

NOVEMBER **STANTON ENERGY CENTER.** Two months after breaking ground, Orlando Utilities Commission and Southern Company shelve plans for the 285-megawatt Stanton Energy Center, an IGCC plant in Orange County, citing concerns about future carbon controls in Florida.

**PACIFIC MOUNTAIN ENERGY CENTER.** Energy Northwest’s application for the 793-megawatt Pacific Mountain Energy Center in Kalama, Washington, is suspended by state regulators because of insufficient plans for carbon sequestration.

**TWIN RIVER ENERGY CENTER.** Voters in Wiscasset, Maine, defeat two ballot measures that would have allowed a variance from local height limits, effectively blocking Point East from pursuing its proposed 700-megawatt coal plant, Twin River Energy Center.

**MATANUSKA POWER PLANT.** Matanuska Electric Association cancels plans to build a 100-megawatt coal plant in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough of Alaska. Local opposition by elected officials and increased costs are cited as reasons.

**IDAHO POWER PROJECT.** Idaho Power Company cancels plans to produce 250 megawatts from coal-fired plants by 2013. Instead, the company adopts new plans to add 101 megawatts of wind power and 45.5 megawatts of geothermal power by 2011, and to develop a natural gas turbine in Idaho by 2012.

DECEMBER **ELMWOOD ENERGY CENTER.** Indeck Energy Services declines to renew the option for the property the company intended to use for the 660-megawatt Elmwood Energy Center in Elmwood, Illinois, indicating that it did not intend to pursue the project further. In September 2006 the U.S. EPA's Environmental Appeals Board had overturned the air permit, finding that it lacked emissions control requirements and environmental impact assessments.

**RENTECH ENERGY MIDWEST.** Rentech puts coal-to-liquids plant slated for East Dubuque, Illinois on indefinite hold, citing "pressure" put on the project by a lack of national CO<sub>2</sub> policy.

**ALCOA PROJECT.** Alcoa scraps plan to build a 950-megawatt coal plant at the site of a shuttered aluminum smelter in Frederick County, Maryland.

**JIM BRIDGER STATION EXPANSION.** Idaho Power and PacifiCorp abandon plans for a 600-megawatt expansion of the Jim Bridger Station, a power plant jointly owned by the two companies in Wyoming. A spokesman for PacifiCorp cites the uncertainty around coal, and states the company is looking at natural gas and wind power projects instead.

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CLEAN ENERGY CENTER.** Steelhead Energy's 545-megawatt IGCC proposal, the Southern Illinois Clean Energy Center, is declared inactive by the EPA.

**SODA SPRINGS PROJECT.** Mountain Island Energy abandons plans for a 600-megawatt coal plant in Soda Springs, Idaho, which had been announced in January 2007.

**JIM BRIDGER IGCC DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.** PacifiCorp and the state of Wyoming cancel their jointly sponsored IGCC and coal sequestration demonstration project at the Jim Bridger Station, which had been scheduled for operation in 2013.

**INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT EXPANSION.** PacifiCorp scraps plans for a 950-megawatt expansion of the Intermountain Power coal plant in Utah. The cancellation comes after six California cities that rely on the plant refused to support the expansion in July 2007; two other cities refused power contracts with the plant earlier in the year.

**KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES PROJECT.** Following the denial of permits for Sunflower's Holcomb plants, the Kansas City Board of Public Utilities abandons plans to build a 235-megawatt coal plant at Nearman Creek in Wyandotte County.

**WESTAR ENERGY KANSAS PLANT.** Having announced that it was placing siting plans for a new 600-megawatt coal plant on hold due to rapidly escalating costs, Westar Energy, Kansas's largest utility, pursues regulatory approval for 295 megawatts of new wind capacity.

**BETHEL POWER PLANT.** After being on hold for over two years due to siting issues, the 100-megawatt Bethel Power Plant is abandoned by Nuvista Light and Power. (Month unknown.)

**ROSEMOUNT PROJECT.** Xcel Energy abandons plans to build a 550-megawatt coal plant near Rosemount, Minnesota. (Month unknown.)

**RAY D. NIXON POWER PLANT EXPANSION.** Having lost its partner on the project (Foster-Wheeler, which was delisted from the New York Stock Exchange), Colorado Springs Utilities abandons its 150-megawatt Ray D. Nixon Power Plant expansion proposal. (Month unknown.)

**FAYETTE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.** Clean Coal Power Resources abandons the Fayette County Economic Development Project, a synthetic fuels project in Illinois. (Month unknown.)

**BALDWIN ENERGY COMPLEX.** Dynegy abandons its proposed 1300-megawatt Baldwin Energy Complex in Baldwin, Illinois. (Month unknown.)

**ILLINOIS ENERGY GROUP PROJECT.** Illinois Energy Group abandons its 1500-megawatt project in Franklin County, Illinois. (Month unknown.)

**ELKHART PROPOSAL (TURRIS).** Turis Coal Company abandons a 25- to 35-megawatt coal plant proposal in Elkhart, Illinois. (Month unknown.)

**2008**

- JANUARY** **AES COLORADO POWER PROJECT.** AES withdraws its application with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to build the AES Colorado Power Project, a 640-megawatt coal-fired power plant in Washington County, west of Akron, Colorado.
- HIGH PLAINS ENERGY STATION.** Dynegy and LS Power withdraw their application with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for a permit to build the High Plains Energy Station, a 600-megawatt coal-fired power plant in Morgan County, Colorado.
- BUICK COAL AND POWER PROJECT.** Radar Acquisitions Corp., of Calgary, Alberta, announces that its deal with West Hawk Development to explore the possibility of an IGCC plant near Limon, Colorado, where it owns 22,500 acres of surface rights and coal, has been terminated, putting an end to the proposed Buick Coal and Power Project.
- FUTUREGEN.** The U.S. Department of Energy cancels plans to build the experimental FutureGen plant in Mattoon, Illinois, which would attempt to capture and store its carbon dioxide emissions.
- FEBRUARY** **BIG CAJUN II UNIT 4.** In an NRG conference call, Robert Flexon, NRG's chief financial officer, states that the company has abandoned the Big Cajun II Unit 4 project in Louisiana, due to the fact that the company has only been able to contract out 450 of the plant's 705 megawatts.
- MARCH** **KENAI BLUE SKY PROJECT.** Agrium Corp. says a combination of rising construction costs and a worsening U.S. economy has convinced the company not to proceed with the Kenai Blue Sky Project, a coal gasification facility and adjacent electrical generating plant that the company had planned to build at its fertilizer plant on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska.
- NORBORNE BASELOAD PLANT.** Associated Electric Cooperative announces that it is canceling its 660-megawatt Norborne Baseload Plant. The company cites three reasons: (1) an increase in costs to \$2 billion due to "worldwide demand for engineering, skilled labor, equipment and materials"; (2) the Rural Utilities Service's cancellation of financing for coal projects; and (3) the increased regulatory and cost uncertainties surrounding carbon dioxide. The coop plans to pursue a combination of efficiency measures, wind power, and nuclear power.

- APRIL**      **MOUNTAINEER IGCC.** West Virginia's State Corporation Commission (SCC) rejects Appalachian Power Company's Mountaineer IGCC plant, a proposed 629-megawatt facility in Mason County. According to the SCC, Appalachian Power's estimate of \$2.33 billion, which has not been revised since November 2006, is "not credible."
- SIU POWER PLANT.** Southern Illinois University announces that it is putting plans to build a new IGCC plant on hold due to financial reasons after a feasibility study placed the cost of the 200-megawatt facility at \$1.5 billion.
- MAY**            **GASCOYNE 500 PROJECT.** Westmoreland Power announces that it is suspending development of the Gascoyne 500 Project in North Dakota and returning \$562,500 in state state subsidies for the project. The company cites lack of a customer for the power and uncertainty over carbon regulation. Company spokesman Keith Alessi writes to the N.D. Industrial Commission: "There is much uncertainty in the utility sector on when future carbon regulation will come into effect. This has slowed the development of coal-fired power plants.... At this time (we) cannot predict when a long-term customer (for the plant's electricity) can be found and the actual plant construction could commence."
- JUNE**            **MILTON YOUNG 3.** Minnkota Power Cooperative announces that it will delay building the Milton Young 3 station until 2026. In the meantime, the company has agreed to an arrangement with FPL Energy under which Minnkota will receive 99 megawatts of peak output from FPL's wind farm in Cavalier County, North Dakota
- AUGUST**      **GILBERTON COAL-TO-CLEAN-FUELS AND POWER PROJECT.** Coal magnate John Rich admits that because of ballooning costs and lack of government support he has given up on setting a timeline for the construction of the Gilberton Coal-to-Clean-Fuels and Power Project, the nation's first coal-to-oil plant, in Gilberton, Pennsylvania.
- SITHE SHADE TOWNSHIP PROJECT.** Sithe Global Power halts plans to build a waste-coal plant in Shade Township, Pennsylvania due to lack of progress in finding a financing partner for the project. (The company says it will continue to seek permits.)
- LOWER COLUMBIA CLEAN ENERGY CENTER.** Westward Energy fails to submit a siting application to the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Board, causing observers to conclude that the Lower



Columbia Clean Energy Center, a 520-megawatt IGCC plant, has been abandoned.

**TWIN OAKS POWER UNIT 3.** Albuquerque, New Mexico-based PNM says it will not pursue its 600-megawatt Twin Oaks Power Unit 3 expansion in Robertson County, Texas. In 2007 PNM signed a non-binding letter of intent to contribute the existing Twin Oaks station to EnergyCo, an unregulated energy joint venture with Bill Gates's Cascade Investments unit.

SEPTEMBER **WESTERN GREENBRIER CO-PRODUCTION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.** Western Greenbrier Co-Production issues an official news release stating that it has canceled the Western Greenbrier Co-Production Demonstration Project, a 98-megawatt circulating fluidized bed coal plant in West Virginia. The United States DOE had previously notified company officials that it was pulling all funding for the project.

OCTOBER **BUFFALO ENERGY PROJECT.** The plan by Buffalo Managers and Montgomery Energy Partners to build the Buffalo Energy Project, a 1100-megawatt IGCC plant in Glenrock, Wyoming, appears to have been abandoned.

**BENWOOD PLANT.** CONSOL Energy and Synthesis Energy Systems cancel a large synthetic fuels plant in Benwood, West Virginia. The plant would have produced 720,000 metric tons of methanol and 100 million gallons of 87-octane gasoline per year using coal from CONSOL's Shoemaker Mine, with additional coal brought in from the McElroy and Loveridge mines, which also are owned by CONSOL. Synthesis cites hard economic times, unwillingness to commit equity capital, and a drop in oil prices. CONSOL expresses interest in continuing to pursue coal-to-liquids in the Northern Panhandle region of West Virginia, but says it will need a partner.

NOVEMBER **NELSON DEWEY GENERATING FACILITY EXPANSION.** Wisconsin state regulators vote unanimously to reject the Nelson Dewey Generating Facility expansion, citing concerns about global warming as well as the plant's \$1.3-billion price tag, which has ballooned almost 60 percent from 2007 due to rising construction costs. The PSC notes that the likelihood of future regulations on carbon emissions will make it difficult for any new coal plant to be built in Wisconsin.

**INDIANA SNG.** Leucadia National Corporation, the main sponsor of the Indiana SNG project, requests the Utility Regulatory Commission to put its permitting decisions on hold due to difficulties

securing commitments from potential buyers of the synthetic natural gas. If built, the project would have converted three million tons of coal annually to substitute natural gas.

**KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN POWER.** The Kentucky State Office of Administrative Hearings rejects Kentucky Mountain Power, a coal plant proposed in Calvert City (Knott County), Kentucky by EnviroPower. The company was previously granted an air permit from the state of Kentucky to build a 500-megawatt circulating fluidized bed coal plant.

DECEMBER **LIMA ENERGY PLANT.** According to the Sierra Club, discussions with Global Energy officials have revealed that the Lima Energy plant in Ohio has been abandoned.

**THOROUGHbred.** Peabody Energy withdraws its permit application to build two 750-megawatt coal-burning plants at its Thoroughbred campus in Kentucky.

## 2009

JANUARY **ELK RUN ENERGY STATION.** LS Power announces that because of the economic downturn, it is canceling plans to build the Elk Run Energy Station in Waterloo, Iowa. A week before the cancellation, Dynegey agreed to dissolve its development venture with LS Power, in part because of the credit crisis.

**HIGHWOOD GENERATING STATION.** Developers of the Highwood Generating Station in Montana vote to halt work on the plant, citing regulatory uncertainty and environmental lawsuits. Instead developers will pursue a 120-megawatt plant that will be powered by natural gas with wind turbines for additional power.

**MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE COAL-TO-LIQUIDS.** Air Force officials announce that they have rejected construction proposals for the Malmstrom Air Force Base Coal-to-Liquids plant in Montana, and that they will no longer pursue development of the large synthetic fuel plant.

FEBRUARY **AES SHADY POINT.** AES announces that it has withdrawn its air permit application for a new 650-megawatt unit at its Shady Point facility. Company spokesman Lindy Kiger explains the decision to cancel the project as “part of our broader strategy to re-evaluate our growth plans.”

- ELY ENERGY CENTER.** Nevada Power announces that it is postponing its Ely Energy Center indefinitely because of increasing economic and environmental uncertainties. According to CEO Michael Yackira, the plant could be delayed for up to 10 years, or until carbon capture and storage technologies are available.
- MARCH** **LITTLE GYPSY REPOWERING PROJECT.** The Louisiana PSC orders Entergy Louisiana to suspend the Little Gypsy Repowering project, citing lower gas prices, escalating construction costs, and pending regulation of carbon by the Obama administration.
- WHITE PINE ENERGY STATION.** LS Power notifies Nevada state regulators that it is withdrawing its application to build the White Pine Energy Station, citing economic conditions and regulatory uncertainties. Instead, LS will focus on completing a planned 500-mile transmission line project to provide new access to renewable energy resources across Nevada.
- SUTHERLAND GENERATING STATION UNIT 4.** Alliant Energy subsidiary Interstate Power and Light Company announces that it is canceling the proposed Sutherland Generating Station Unit 4 in Iowa. The company says the decision was based on a combination of factors, including the financial climate and concerns about the possibility of future regulation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- APRIL** **UNNAMED TRI-STATE PLANT.** Because of the current economic climate and ongoing uncertainty in federal and state regulations, Tri-State Generation and Transmission announces that it will revisit its long-term resource plan, including options for new coal-fired power plants. An unnamed Tri-State coal plant earlier included in the National Energy Technology Laboratory report “Tracking New Coal-Fired Power Plants” is now on hold.
- MAY** **NEXTGEN ENERGY FACILITY.** Basin Electric Power Cooperative tells the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources that it is placing the NextGen Energy Facility on hold “because of the current regulatory, technology, and economic uncertainties.”
- MIDLAND POWER PLANT.** Mid-Michigan Energy, a subsidiary of LS Power, announces that it is canceling the 750-megawatt Midland Power Plant in Michigan. The company cites “regulatory and economic uncertainty.”
- JUNE** **NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY RIPLEY ADDITION.** Northern Michigan University announces that it is abandoning plans to build

a 10-megawatt coal-fired power plant in favor of a wood-burning plant. The decision comes in the wake of a decision by the Environmental Appeals Board to remand the air permit for the project back to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality due to failure to consider carbon dioxide emissions.

JULY

**INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT UNIT 3.** Intermountain Power Agency officially cancels plans for the Intermountain Power Project Unit 3 expansion in Utah. The plant was initially canceled in July 2007, after six California cities that rely on the plant refused to support the expansion; two other cities refused power contracts with the plant earlier that year. The project was brought back to life when the Utah Associated Municipal Power System filed a lawsuit in January 2008 to force the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to move forward with the third unit.

